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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (A/49/553) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (A/49/644). During its consideration of the reports, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Advisory Committee. In view of the limited time available for the Advisory Committee to transmit its reports to the Fifth Committee, the Advisory Committee's comments and recommendations on these peace-keeping operations in the paragraphs below are abbreviated.

I. UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

2. UNDOF was established by the Security Council in its resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974; its mandate has since been extended, most recently by the Council in its resolution 962 (1994) of 29 November 1994, for another period of six months until 31 May 1995.

3. General Assembly action for the financing of UNDOF is indicated in paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Secretary-General's report (A/49/553). The status of assessed contributions is given in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the same document and as mentioned in paragraph 6 the outstanding balance in assessed contributions has increased by $13.9 million, from $58.6 million on 31 October 1993 to $72.5 million on 30 September 1994.

4. As stated in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Secretary-General's report, the audited financial statement for the period from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992 shows a surplus balance of $5,330,932 and that for the period from 1 December 1992 to 30 November 1993 shows a surplus balance of $3,775,797. As indicated in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report, full reimbursement has been made on a current basis to troop-contributing Member States. On that basis, as indicated in paragraph 15 and in annex X to the report, the Secretary-General states that it would be feasible to surrender as credits to Member States the surplus balance for the period from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992 ($5,330,932), and the surplus balance for the period from 1 December 1992 to 30 November 1993, a total of $9.1 million. However, for reasons mentioned in paragraphs 22-26 of his report, the Secretary-General is not proposing such a course of action.

5. As indicated in paragraph 17 of the Secretary-General's report, in its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978, the General Assembly suspended the provisions of United Nations financial regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 in respect of those amounts which otherwise would have to be surrendered and directed that they be held in a suspense account pending further decision by the Assembly. As shown in annex X, the surplus balance held in a suspense account amounts to $64.9 million. After adjusting for the amount of $36 million transferred to a Special Account, the net surplus balance amounts to $28.9 million.

6. In paragraph 20 of its resolution 48/253, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to comment on the feasibility of a gradual reduction of the surplus balance held in the suspense account, taking into account the financial situation of the Force, the status of troop-contributing countries and the views expressed by Member States. The Advisory Committee, taking into account the balance in the suspense account (see para. 5 above), the status of assessed contributions to UNDOF and the fact that full reimbursement in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement has been made on a current basis to troop-contributing countries, does not see the need to enter the surplus balance of $9.1 million into the suspense account and recommends that this surplus be credited to Member States.

Financial performance for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994

7. Annex I to the report shows the apportionment of resources provided to UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994, as well as estimated expenditure for the same period. Detailed information is provided in annex II to the report, which shows estimated savings against such items as civilian personnel costs ($260,000), attributable mainly to vacancies; premises/accommodation ($32,000), attributable to the relocation of UNDOF headquarters from Damascus to Camp Faouar; and equipment ($115,000), mainly generators and observation equipment. Overruns in expenditure are estimated for such items as military personnel costs, resulting from higher troop cost reimbursement owing to the delayed departure of the Finnish contingent in December 1993 and additional ration costs ($46,000); and transport operations, owing to higher requirements for spare parts and repair of vehicles and higher prices established by the local Government for petrol, oil and lubricants ($71,000).

8. Notwithstanding the above information, the Advisory Committee expects that a true financial performance report for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994 will be submitted at a later stage.

Cost estimate for the period from 1 December 1994 to 30 November 1995

9. The Security Council, by its resolution 962 (1994) of 29 November 1994, extended the mandate of UNDOF until 31 May 1995. Accordingly, the Secretary-General is requesting that the General Assembly make appropriate provision for expenses of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1994 to 30 November 1995. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNDOF to be $2,678,000 gross ($2,594,000 net) per month from 1 December 1994 onwards, amounting to $32,136,000 gross ($29,128,000 net) per annum. However, as indicated in annex III, total costs for the period are estimated at $32,131,000 gross ($31,132,000 net). The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimate in annex III was more accurate. Annex III shows 1992-1993 actual expenditure at $34,750,000 gross and 1993-1994 estimated expenditure at $31,787,000 gross.

10. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $16,080,000 gross ($15,594,000 net) authorized and assessed in accordance with paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 48/253 for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1994. Additionally, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly also appropriate an amount of $32,131,000 gross ($31,132,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995. For the period beyond 31 May 1995, should the Security Council renew the mandate of UNDOF, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not exceeding $2,677,583 gross ($2,594,000 net) per month for the maintenance of the Force.

II. UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

11. UNIFIL was established by the Security Council in its resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 for an initial period of six months and has since been extended, most recently by the Council in its resolution 938 (1994) of 28 July 1994 for a period of six months until January 1995.

12. The status of assessed contributions is shown in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report (A/49/644); as indicated, the balance due of assessments as at 31 October 1994 was $235.2 million. The status of reimbursement to troop-contributing States is given in paragraphs 12-15 of the report; as indicated, as of 31 October 1994, the estimated amounts due to former and current troop-contributing States total $28.2 million and, in addition, an amount of $7.7 million is due as reimbursement to Governments for contingent-owned equipment for the period ending 31 December 1993.

13. Bearing in mind the status of unpaid contributions as well as the status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments and taking into account the comments of the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 to 24 of his report, the Advisory Committee concurs in the Secretary-General's proposal in paragraph 29 (d) to enter the surplus balances of $5,780,416 covering the period

from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992 and $12,198,044 for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 into the suspense account.

14. With regard to the financial performance report for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995, the Advisory Committee notes from annex II to the report that an amount of $1,928,000 has been shown as savings for military personnel costs. These estimated savings have been achieved as a result in reductions in troop strength and related travel and allowance costs. Savings of $709,000 are also projected against civilian personnel costs resulting from the high vacancy rate for staff in the Professional category. These savings have been offset by overruns in estimates for transport and air operations and equipment and supplies as explained in paragraphs 5 to 10 of annex II.

15. The Advisory Committee expects that a true financial report for the period from 1 February to 31 January 1995 will be submitted to it at a later stage.

16. With regard to the cost estimates for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996, the Advisory Committee notes from annex III to the report that the Secretary-General is requesting an amount of $134,814,000 gross ($130,450,000 net). For this purpose the Secretary-General, in paragraph 25 (b) of his report, is seeking commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $11,234,500 gross ($10,870,830 net) from the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee recommends acceptance of this proposal, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNIFIL beyond 31 January 1996.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

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Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Corrigendum

1. Page 3

   (a) Paragraph 10, second sentence:

   For $32,131,000 gross ($31,132,000 net) read $16,065,504 gross ($15,566,000 net)

   (b) Paragraph 13, line 5

   For paragraph 29 (d) read paragraph 25 (d)

2. Page 4

   (a) Paragraph 15, second line

   For 1 February read 1 February 1994

   (b) Paragraph 16, last line

   For 31 January 1996 read 31 January 1995

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/571 and Add.1) on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. In the introduction to his main report (A/49/571, paras. 1-11), the Secretary-General summarized developments since the General Assembly, by its resolution 48/247 B of 29 July 1994, had authorized him to enter into commitments for the continued maintenance of UNOMIL in an additional amount of $9,922,700 gross ($9,449,300 net) for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

3. In his report to the Security Council of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006), the Secretary-General informed the Council, inter alia, that the situation in Liberia had further seriously deteriorated, the disarmament process had virtually halted and no clear date had been set for elections. As a result, UNOMIL had reduced its deployment in Liberia from 29 to 21 teams, and 30 military observers had been reassigned to Rwanda.

4. In his subsequent report (S/1994/1167) of 14 October 1994, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, as a result of the breakdown in the cease-fire, UNOMIL was unable, at that time, to carry out many of its mandated activities. Consequently, all UNOMIL team sites had been evacuated except for those in the Monrovia area. In addition, it had also been decided to reduce the personnel of UNOMIL from its authorized strength of 368 to approximately 90 military observers, with a commensurate reduction in the civilian staff.

5. The Secretary-General also informed the Security Council that he had decided to dispatch a high-level mission to the region to consult with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) about the respective roles and responsibilities of the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) and UNOMIL in Liberia, taking recent developments into account. That review would seek to determine how best the international community could continue to assist Liberia in bringing about a cessation of hostilities. In order to allow the high-level mission time to conduct its work and present its conclusions, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend the mandate of UNOMIL, which was to expire on 22 October 1994, for a period of two months.

6. By its resolution 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIL from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995, and recognized that circumstances on the ground had warranted the reduction in the strength of UNOMIL. The Council also considered that any decision to return UNOMIL to its authorized level would depend upon consideration by the Council of a further report from the Secretary-General reflecting a real improvement in the situation on the ground, in particular the security situation.

7. In his report (A/49/571), the Secretary-General also provides information on, inter alia, humanitarian assistance, disarmament and demobilization, voluntary contributions, trust funds, the status of assessed contributions, cost estimates for the period from 23 October 1994 to 22 April 1995 and observations and comments on previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

8. In the addendum to his report (A/49/571/Add.1) the Secretary-General provides the financial performance report for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

9. In paragraph 8 of the addendum, the Secretary-General revises paragraph 31 of the main report and summarizes the actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in connection with the financing of UNOMIL.

10. With regard to the status of assessed contributions, the Advisory Committee notes in paragraph 20 of the main report that assessments totalling $39,801,100 were apportioned among Member States for the financing of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 22 October 1994, while payments received for the same period amounted to $34,048,500, resulting in outstanding assessments of $5.7 million as at 30 September 1994. The Advisory Committee was informed that the same amount was outstanding as at 13 December 1994. The Committee was also informed that, in view of continuing cash problems as a result of unpaid assessments, UNOMIL has borrowed an amount of $2 million from the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund. In paragraph 16 of its report (A/49/664), the Advisory Committee made reference to loans from the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund to ongoing peace-keeping operations and stated that the purposes of the Fund as set out in General Assembly resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992 had not been achieved.

Performance report for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994

11. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the addendum, the total estimated expenditure for the period amounted to $17,548,300 gross ($16,887,800 net),

resulting in a projected unencumbered balance of $5,451,700 gross ($5,260,200 net). Annexes I and II to the addendum provide by budget-line item the cost estimates and supplementary information.

12. In annex I to the addendum, the unencumbered balance of $5,260,200 net has been identified under the heading of "savings", offset by overruns in expenditure.

13. The savings are related to Mission subsistence allowance for military observers ($380,900) attributable to early repatriation, salaries for international and local staff ($588,400) attributable to lower number on board, common staff costs ($220,400), United Nations Volunteers ($632,400) attributable to late deployment, civilian electoral observers ($828,000) (no expenditure incurred under this heading), commercial communications ($494,800) attributable to delay in installing the satellite communication equipment, and assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($2,734,300), attributable principally to the renewed fighting which halted the demobilization and disarmament process.

14. The overruns in expenditure as indicated in annex I to the addendum are mainly from travel of military observers ($977,900), hire/charter costs of helicopter ($90,700) and spare parts and supplies for communications equipment ($122,900). The reasons for the over-expenditure are given in annex II to the addendum.

15. In paragraph 8 (a) of the addendum, the Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to appropriate the amount of $17,548,300 gross ($16,887,800 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994. This amount is derived from the decisions of the General Assembly which are detailed below.

16. By its resolution 48/247 A of 5 April 1994, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $4,359,100 gross ($4,232,900 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIL for three months for the period beyond 21 April 1994. On the basis of the report of the Advisory Committee of 29 June 1994 (A/48/960), the Assembly, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 48/247 B of 21 July 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission in an additional amount of $9,922,700 gross ($9,449,300 net) for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

17. As indicated in paragraph 8 (b) of the addendum to the Secretary-General's report, the total amount of $17,548,300 gross ($16,887,800 net) is assessed for the entire period from 22 April to 22 October 1994. Out of this amount, the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/247 A, authorized an assessment of $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) among Member States, leaving a balance of $10,027,400. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate $17,548,300 gross ($16,887,800 net) and assess $10,027,400 gross ($9,552,100 net).

Cost estimates for the period from 23 October 1994 to 22 April 1995

18. As reflected in paragraph 22 of his main report (A/49/571), the Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNOMIL for the six-month period from 23 October 1994 to 22 April 1995 at $10,968,600 gross ($10,472,400 net) or $1,828,100 gross ($1,745,400 net) per month. Annexes I and II to the report provide a summary of the cost estimates and supplementary information.

19. By a letter dated 11 November 1994, the Advisory Committee, while concurring in the Secretary-General's request for authority to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 gross per month for a two-month period from 23 October to 22 December 1994, requested a review of costs of air operations, supplies and services, and communications with a view to achieving economies. The Committee was also of the opinion that, in the light of the recent developments in the Mission area, the need for consultants had not been established.

20. During its current consideration of the question of financing of UNOMIL, the Advisory Committee was informed that as a result of the Committee's request for review, the amount of $10,968,600 gross has been revised downward by $1,405,600, as indicated in paragraphs 22 to 26 below.

21. The Advisory Committee notes in annex III, section C, and annex IV to the main report that, for the period from 16 December 1994 to 22 April 1995, the Secretary-General proposes to deploy 90 military observers, 44 international civilian staff and 70 local staff. In this connection, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this deployment is in accordance with the operational requirements of the Mission.

22. In section II, part 5, of annex II to the main report, the Secretary-General proposes an expenditure of $342,900 for transportation operations. However, the Advisory Committee was informed that owing to a reduction in the number of vehicles from 150 to 105, this estimate has been revised downwards by $131,800 in respect of spare parts ($84,900), petrol and oil ($36,600) and vehicle insurance ($10,300). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $131,800.

23. In section II, part 6, provision is made for $2,255,600 under air operations. However, the Advisory Committee was informed that these estimates have been reduced by a net total of $621,200 after taking into account an increase of $25,000 for positioning costs. These reductions relate to charter costs ($451,800), aviation fuel ($121,100) and liability insurance ($73,300). The Committee was informed that, as a result of reductions in the operation of the Mission, the Bell utility aircraft contract has been terminated with effect from 8 December 1994. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $621,200.

24. The Secretary-General requests $810,000 under communications (sect. II, part 8). The Advisory Committee was informed that this amount has been revised downward by $580,000 under user charges for satellite communications ($640,000), based on a monthly cost of $5,000 instead of $110,000, and for four months instead of six months, partially offset by an increase of $60,000 under telex

and telephone charges for six months at $30,000 per month instead of $20,000. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $580,000.

25. The Advisory Committee notes that $333,000 is being proposed under supplies and services (part 10). However, the Committee was informed that this amount has been revised downward by $32,400 in respect of medical treatment and services ($6,000), miscellaneous other services ($6,000), stationery and office supplies ($6,000), medical supplies ($6,000), uniform items, flags and decals ($2,400) and quartermaster and general store ($6,000). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $32,400.

26. Provision is made for $55,800 under assistance for disarmament and demobilization (part 15). The Committee was informed that this estimate has been revised downward by $41,400 through the elimination of the post of International Coordinator. However, the salary of the local consultant was increased to $2,600 per month for six months ($15,600) instead of $2,400 per month for six months ($14,400). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $40,200.

27. The Advisory Committee takes note in annex VI to the main report of the Secretary-General of the current inventory of transport equipment, communications equipment, office equipment and data-processing equipment. The Committee also notes that some of this equipment has been lost or confiscated. In this connection, the Committee trusts that steps are being taken to ensure secure custody of the remaining equipment.

28. As indicated in paragraph 8 (d) of the addendum to his report, the Secretary-General requests the appropriation of the amount of $4,935,870 gross ($4,712,580 net), or $1,828,100 gross ($1,745,400 net) per month, for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995. In view of the Committee's observations and its recommendations in paragraphs 22 to 26 above (based upon revised information received from representatives of the Secretary-General), the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate $4,303,260 gross ($4,079,970 net) for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995.

29. With regard to the period after 13 January 1995, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate and assess the amount of $1,593,800 gross ($1,511,100 net) per month, subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council on the renewal of UNOMIL.

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THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

Letter dated 15 December 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you, upon instructions of my Government, concerning General Assembly resolution 49/43, adopted on 9 December 1994.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already advanced its positions on this question during its consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (document A/C.4/49/9 of 18 October 1994).

On this occasion, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to point out the following:

(a) The initiative of Croatia to have this item considered and the resolution adopted by the General Assembly are in contravention of Article 12 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is clearly stated that:

> "1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.
>
> "2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters."

(b) The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that resolution 49/43 refers, in an improper and legally incorrect manner, to the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) as "occupation" and to those areas as "occupied territories".

The general rule of international law, set out in article 42 of the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, stipulates that: "Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised."

In the case of Krajina, a UNPA, none of the above-mentioned conditions are applicable. The territory of Krajina is not under the control of a hostile army. It is controlled by the local population and is under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). The legal status of these areas has been determined by the Vance plan, which was accepted by Croatia as well and approved by the Security Council in its resolution 740 (1992). Pursuant to the plan, the territory of Krajina was turned into a United Nations Protected Area. UNPROFOR was deployed and undertook to protect the local population whereas the units of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) were withdrawn.

(c) Resolution 49/43, inter alia, accuses the authorities of Krajina of ethnic cleansing, which has actually been pursued by the authorities of Croatia. Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1991, there were over 600,000 Serbs in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia. According to the report of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993 (S/25777), 252,000 Serbian refugees left Croatia. Unfortunately, the exodus of Serbs still continues.

For example, in Zagreb, where until 1991 there were 60,000 Serbs, there are only 20,000 to 25,000 left. In Rijeka, where there were 21,000 Serbs, only 10,000 remained. The situation is even more drastic in Karlovac and Osijek, where from 22,000 and 34,000 Serbs only 4,000 and 6,000 respectively remained.

It is estimated that in the territories controlled by the Croatian authorities only around 100,000 Serbs remained. Until 1991 there were around 350,000 Serbs in those territories, which implies that 70 per cent of the Serbs were forced to leave Croatia.

Ever since the Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ) came to power in Croatia, and particularly following the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia on 22 December 1990, when the Serbs were deprived of their status of constituent people, the Serbs have been exposed to large-scale terror and discrimination. They were the first to lose jobs. They were victims of eviction (particularly members of the ex-Yugoslav People's Army (JNA)), forced to formally revoke their former Yugoslav citizenship and totally discriminated against in court proceedings. By its policy and legislation Croatia practically erased Serbs from all aspects of life and turned them into second-class citizens.

In the past three years, 6,500 Serbian houses have been blown up so as to force their occupants out of Croatia. In order to survive, many Serbs had no

other choice but to change their family names. In Zagreb alone, 5,700 persons of Serb nationality did that.

The Croatian authorities harbour extreme intolerance towards the Serbian Orthodox Church, its priests and places of worship. There is but one Orthodox priest in Zagreb and only four in the whole of Croatia.

In view of the above, the one-sided approach of the international community in lending its support to Croatia on the one hand and condemning the Serb people in Krajina on the other, is unacceptable. Obviously the past and present realities have been completely ignored. It is incomprehensible that the United Nations for the most part ignores the notorious facts about the discrimination in Croatia on the grounds of national and religious affiliation exclusively towards the Serbian people.

(d) The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejects as totally false the allegations put forward against it in the resolution since it has strictly observed its commitments undertaken under the Vance plan as the sole legally binding international instrument for its signatories, and expects that this plan will be fully and consistently implemented.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not integrate Krajina in its legal, political and economic system. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is providing only humanitarian assistance to the Serb people in the face of the discrimination of the Croatian authorities.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate that it harbours no territorial pretensions towards any country, including the former Yugoslav republics. It fully respects the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, whose provisions have, unfortunately under political pressure, increasingly been violated, the latest example being the adoption of resolution 49/43.

The negotiations between Krajina and Croatia and their recent agreement on economic cooperation opened up the prospects for the political resolution of the crisis.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which fully supports the continuation of the negotiations between Croatia and Krajina, considers that the initiative of Croatia in the General Assembly, the deliberations on agenda item 148 and the adoption of resolution 49/43 are entirely politically unacceptable and counterproductive as they may adversely affect the ongoing peace efforts.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 148.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has received the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (A/49/433 and Corr.1).

2. In that report, the Secretary-General requested that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $8,986,700 gross ($8,591,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the four-month period from 1 June to 30 September 1994, inclusive of $8,394,800 gross ($7,988,000 net) already authorized and assessed under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/241. The Advisory Committee recommends appropriation of the amount requested.

3. The Secretary-General has also requested assessment of an additional amount of $591,900 gross ($603,200 net) for the mandate period from 1 June to 30 September 1994, taking into consideration the amount already assessed. Pending its consideration of the financial performance report for the period 1 June to 30 September 1994, the Advisory Committee does not recommend that this additional amount be assessed at the present time.

4. By its resolution 952 (1994) of 27 October 1994, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II from 1 October until 8 December 1994. By the same resolution, the Council also authorized the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers with an appropriate number of international and local staff, with their deployment being subject to the receipt of a report from the Secretary-General that a peace agreement has been initialled and that an effective cease-fire was in place. In his letter of 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General confirmed that the cease-fire was generally holding and that

the parties in Angola had informed him that they were reasonably satisfied with the status of the cease-fire. For this period i.e. 1 October to 8 December 1994, the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report (A/49/433), has estimated the cost of maintaining UNAVEM II at its existing strength to be $1,830,100 gross ($1,723,900 net) per month. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends appropriation and assessment of $4,112,400 gross ($3,872,400 net) for the period 1 October to 8 December 1994.

5. By its resolution 966 (1994) of 8 December 1994, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 8 February 1995. By the same resolution, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision conveyed in his letter of 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395) to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level, i.e. 350 military observers and 126 police observers with an appropriate number of international and local staff.

6. The Advisory Committee notes from the Secretary-General's report of 4 December 1994 (S/1994/1376) his intention to submit, before 31 January 1995, recommendations to the Security Council on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola. The Advisory Committee understands that these recommendations envisage an overall expanded scope and role for the Mission.

7. By a letter dated 13 December 1994 addressed to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the Controller indicated, that pending a detailed report to the General Assembly on the financing of the Mission, it was now estimated that for the period 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995 an amount of $7,732,400 gross ($7,422,900 net) would be required to meet the immediate requirements of the Mission; these requirements would provide for the start-up and immediate needs for the gradual restoration of UNAVEM II strength to its previous level as well as the maintenance of its existing strength. The Advisory Committee in its reply has authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $7,732,400 gross ($7,422,900 net) for the period from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and an addition of $2.2 million under the same resolution for the period from 9 February to 28 February 1994 subject to the renewal of the mandate by the Security Council and to allow the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly to consider the requirements of the Mission.

UNITED
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Security Council

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16 December 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 101
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE
RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 December 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement, appeal and protest adopted at the symposium entitled "The family, the rights of the child and development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", held at Belgrade on 13 and 14 December 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 101, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement, appeal and protest adopted at the symposium on "The family, the rights of the child and development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", held at Belgrade on 13 and 14 December 1994

I. STATEMENT

Within the programme marking the International Year of the Family, 1994, a symposium entitled "The family, the rights of the child and development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" was held at Belgrade on 13 and 14 December 1994. One hundred and twenty scholars, scientists, university professors, government officials, experts from the fields of health, education and social and children's protection, and representatives of Yugoslav and foreign non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as well as representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), took part in the symposium.

The symposium was preceded by numerous activities related to the problems of the family, children and the development of the population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, such as the seminar of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, entitled "Basic population policy: goals, institutions and measures"; the conference of the Institute of the Serbian People, entitled "Children witnesses and victims of war in the former Yugoslavia", held at Sremski Karlovci; and the seminar of the magazine for social sciences and philosophy "New Thought", entitled "The social policy of a society in transition".

The project entitled "Refugee and host family survey" (UNHCR/Institute for Social Policy, Belgrade) has been completed; the Federal Government has adopted the "Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", and the Belgrade UNICEF Office has worked out an analysis entitled "Children and women in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - a situation analysis".

The Federal Government has also adopted reports on population policy, the social situation and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and sent them to the United Nations; those reports dealt with individual segments of the whole problem of the family.

The Governments of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro upgraded their laws on the social protection of children and of the family, with the aim of mitigating the unfavourable consequences of the current economic and social situation for the social security and position of children and the family.

Local authorities, supported by Yugoslav and international non-governmental humanitarian organizations and specialized institutions of social care for children and of education, health and social protection have made every effort

to prevent a drastic deterioration of the overall living conditions and the social situation of many Yugoslav families.

In discussing, among other things, the conditions in which the universal rights of men, children, women and the family are realized, the participants of the symposium concluded that, because of unfavourable changes, including the breakup of Yugoslavia and the war in Yugoslavia's immediate vicinity and, in particular, because of the imposition of sanctions by the Security Council, not only have the results of many years of improving the quality of life of the family, democratization of the family, emancipation of women and promotion of the development needs of children been threatened, but many Yugoslav families and children have been brought to the verge of poverty. Many processes which aggravate the position of the family and children are long-lasting, and the negative consequences of some of them are irreparable. Innocent families and children are the principal victims of sanctions.

II. APPEAL

Expressing their human, parental and professional responsibility, the participants of the symposium appeal to the Secretary-General and the Security Council to initiate an early procedure for the lifting of sanctions as proof of their responsibility for the principles and goals set forth in the documents of the United Nations on the universal rights of men, children, women and the family. The innocent suffering of Yugoslav children and families should be not only a reason to lift sanctions against Yugoslavia, but also a warning that something like this never be applied against any people. Nobody has the right to deprive the children of any people of a happy childhood for the purpose of achieving any goals whatsoever.

III. PROTEST

The participants in the symposium entitled "The family, the rights of the child and development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", held on 13 and 14 December 1994 at Belgrade, express their outrage over the continuation of the discriminatory practice towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the sanctions committee established by Security Council resolution 724 (1991). The decision to refuse the import of gas for humanitarian needs is the result of unacceptable political manipulations. The humanitarian needs of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly of the most vulnerable categories, have again been ignored in an unacceptable way.

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16 December 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 146

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee had a preliminary consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/C.5/49/42). That report was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session pursuant to Assembly resolution 48/251 of 14 April 1994. During its consideration of this item, the Committee met with the Prosecutor and the Registrar of the International Tribunal and with representatives of the Secretary-General.

2. As the Secretary-General stated in paragraph 1 of his report, the report should be read in conjunction with the initial report on the financing of the International Tribunal (A/C.5/48/44), the addendum to that report on revised cost estimates of the International Tribunal for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/C.5/48/44/Add.1) and the report on conditions of service and allowances of the members of the International Tribunal (A/C.5/48/36), which were submitted at the resumed forty-eighth session, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and allowances of the members of the International Tribunal (A/C.5/49/11), submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session. The Advisory Committee intends to revert to these matters and review in detail all relevant administrative and budgetary aspects of the International Tribunal.

3. The Advisory Committee notes from table 1 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/49/42) that the requirements for the 1994-1995 biennium are $10,780,000 for 1994 and $28,378,600 for 1995. In this connection, the Committee notes that the 1994 requirements have been maintained within the amount authorized by the

General Assembly in its resolution 48/251, paragraph 9, namely $11 million for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1994, including the amount of $5.6 million it had authorized in its decision 48/461 of 23 December 1993.

4. With regard to staffing issues, in his report the Secretary-General proposes 260 posts, or 152 additional posts, as compared to 108 in the previous proposed staffing structure (A/C.5/48/44, table 3), excluding 11 judges. As noted above, the Advisory Committee intends to examine the staffing proposals early next year, and will take into account its observations on staffing issues presented in paragraph 13 of its report (A/48/915).

5. In the meantime, the Advisory Committee has requested information on the requirements of the International Tribunal for the first three months of 1995, pending the consideration of these matters by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly early in 1995. In response to the Advisory Committee's request, it was informed that these requirements would total $7 million for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995.

6. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that, as of December 1994, no vacancies existed in the staff of the International Tribunal, as staff have been recruited rapidly in accordance with the foreseen staffing table for 1994, taking into account the authority granted by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General in paragraph 10 of resolution 48/251.

7. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 12 and 14 of the Secretary-General's report that it is anticipated that, as from March 1995, the International Tribunal will be in regular session through all of 1995, but that it is difficult to predict precisely how many trials will take place in 1995. During the initial hearing, the Committee was informed that the Tribunal will be fully operational from March 1995 onward, with the possibility of conducting proceedings away from The Hague. In this regard, arrangements have already been made to secure office premises in Zagreb and Sarajevo.

8. Taking into account the need of additional funding prior to the review of the proposals by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly in early 1995, the Committee recommends that the Assembly approve an additional amount of $7 million to allow the International Tribunal to continue its activities through 31 March 1995. The Committee also recommends, however, that this additional funding be granted without prejudice to recommendations that the Committee might make to the Assembly in February 1995 and the decisions that the Assembly might take thereon with regard to the budgetary and administrative matters, including posts, concerning the Tribunal (see para. 2 above). In this connection, the Advisory Committee recommends that the authority to enter into contractual arrangements for staff for periods of up to one calendar year should be continued. In administering this authority, it should be borne in mind that the staffing table has not yet been approved.

9. The Advisory Committee wishes to point out that the mode of financing the expenses of the Tribunal has yet to be decided by the General Assembly. Such arrangements as may be decided will apply to amounts committed in 1994 under the

authority granted by the General Assembly in paragraph 9 of resolution 48/251 (see para. 3 above) as well as to such amounts as may be approved for 1995 (see para. 8 above).

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Forty-ninth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 107 and 72

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

FINAL TEXT OF A TREATY ON AN AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

Programme budget implications of draft resolution I recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/49/709, para. 11)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

1. At its 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 14 and 16 December 1994 respectively, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/35) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution I recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/49/709). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (see A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution I recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/49/709) would not give rise to additional appropriations under section 3B, Department of Political Affairs, of the

programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. In respect of the meeting to be convened at Pretoria, the General Assembly would have to grant an exception to its principle of holding United Nations meetings at established headquarters in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985.

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 107 and 89 (e)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in part VI of its report (A/49/729/Add.5, para. 9)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

1. At its 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 14 and 16 December 1994 respectively, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/52) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 9 of part VI of its report (A/49/729/Add.5). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 9 of part VI of its report (A/49/729/Add.5), an additional appropriation of $460,500 under sections 8, 11A, 15, 16 and 18 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 would be required, subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

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NATIONS

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Agenda items 107 and 42

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/49/L.35

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

1. At its 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 14 and 16 December 1994, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/45) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/49/L.35. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution A/49/L.35 would give rise to additional appropriations amounting to $330,300 under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, it being understood that these activities are extraordinary and are related to the maintenance of peace and security, and that therefore paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 applies to the corresponding expenditures, which should not be covered by the contingency fund.

In addition, an amount of $73,300 would be required for staff assessment (section 28), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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NATIONS

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16 December 1994
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Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 107 and 37 (e)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PEACE, NORMALCY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-STRICKEN AFGHANISTAN

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/49/L.45

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

1. At its 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 14 and 16 December 1994, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/36) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/49/L.45. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/49/L.45, an additional appropriation amounting to $1,000,000 would be required under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, it being understood that these activities are extraordinary and are related to the maintenance of peace and security, and that therefore paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of

19 December 1986 applies to the corresponding expenditures, which should not be covered by the contingency fund. In addition, an amount of $150,000 would be required for staff assessment (section 28), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

UNITED
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Letter dated 16 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a declaration adopted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Ankara on 1 December 1994 regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 1 December 1994

The Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) has deemed it necessary to bring the following considerations concerning the Serbian aggression and brutality in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the attention of world public opinion:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is one of the sovereign and independent States that emerged after the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and is actually a prominent member of the United Nations, has been subjected to Serb aggression and brutality. With the help and support of Serbia in terms of arms, equipment and manpower, the Serbs have violated the basic principles of international law, attacked this independent and sovereign State to carve up its territories by the use of force and waged ethnic and religious cleansing, killed hundreds of thousands of innocent people, including young children and pregnant women, left millions of people homeless, tortured the people in concentration camps, before the eyes of international public opinion.

While all the values of humanity were being grossly violated in the heart of Europe, first the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), under the command of the United Nations, have seemed to be in search of a solution. However, neither diplomatic initiatives nor military measures which were expected to maintain peace have proved to be fruitful. On the contrary, Serbian brutality has continued unabated.

At this point, there are serious risks for the escalation and widening of the conflict into a general one in Europe. These risks exist because the United Nations peace-keeping forces deployed in the region are unable to maintain peace in the region, let alone protect the innocent Bosnian people and provide security for the United Nations-declared safe areas and even for their own troops. NATO's limited air strikes have by no means been effective. On the contrary, this ineffectiveness encouraged the Serbs, because those air strikes were not actually intended to deter Serbian aggression, but rather to satisfy world public opinion by giving it the impression that they were doing something about the ongoing situation. Finally, since the United Nations and NATO have failed to perform their duties, the Serbs have become more aggressive, the tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina has intensified and the tendency for destabilization, chaos and even the spread of armed conflict in the region have further increased.

Today, some circles are trying to stage a similar Andalusian game in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For this reason, TGNA is compelled to bring this game to the attention of world public opinion.

Therefore TGNA calls upon the United Nations, NATO, the Western European Union, the European Union, the European Council, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take new and effective measures to stop the massacre immediately and to redress the consequences of the territorial acquisition by the Serbs through the use of

force and to place Bosnia's legitimate international borders under international guarantees, to activate the mechanism for the trial of war crimes as soon as possible, to compensate the material and moral damages and losses caused by the aggressor, to declare the aggressor a war criminal and force it to compensate for the losses, and to replace the present UNPROFOR Commander.

We believe that one of the ways to end the ongoing conflict would be to give the Bosnians the opportunity to use their legitimate right to self-defence. And to this end, we consider it essential that the lifting of the arms embargo in favour of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina be immediately put into effect and that it be provided with all the necessary economic, financial, political and military assistance.

We also consider it necessary that the United Nations mechanisms which were mobilized during the Gulf crisis be deployed in the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, our Government and the prominent United Nations Member States should undertake all necessary initiatives to solve the crisis.

TGNA believes that, should the States Members of the United Nations be allowed effectively to use their rights and authority envisaged under the Charter of the United Nations, a solution to the tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be found. TGNA invites the States Members of the United Nations to act accordingly.

Within the framework of the statements issued by TGNA dated 12 May 1992 and 12 January 1993 and on the basis of the above-mentioned facts, TGNA, acting on behalf of the Turkish nation, demands that all the efforts and initiatives are continued more effectively in order to put an end to the catastrophe in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to achieve a just and lasting peace in that country, with the inspiration of our great nation, by mobilizing all the capabilities of our people and our State. TGNA deems it necessary to communicate to the Turkish and world public opinion at this most crucial stage that it will support all such initiatives by all means on behalf of the Turkish nation.

UNITED
NATIONS

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19 December 1994

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REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/49/310).

2. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of the report contain a reference to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, which stipulates, inter alia, the four necessary elements to be reflected in a budget outline, and also contains other introductory information. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the report, the budget outline has been prepared on the basis of the methodology approved by the Assembly in its resolution 47/213 of 23 December 1992.

3. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the report, the preliminary estimate of resources for the biennium 1996-1997, calculated at the initial 1994-1995 rates, amounts to $2,574 million, which is $6.2 million, or 0.2 per cent, less than the initial appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995 and is $85.1 million, or 3.2 per cent, less than the anticipated revised appropriations for 1994-1995. The Advisory Committee points out, however, that the budget outline was prepared in July-August 1994, when the anticipated revised appropriations for 1994-1995 reflected the Secretary-General's best judgement at that time. Now, in his first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/49/7/Add.8), the Secretary-General proposes revised appropriations in the amount of $2,559.2 million. Compared with this revised appropriation, the proposed budget outline of $2,574.0 million represents an increase of $14.8 million, or 0.6 per cent.

4. The table in paragraph 5 of the report contains a summary of the preliminary estimates. The Advisory Committee requested an update of the

estimated impact on the budget outline of the statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates that have been considered or are awaiting consideration at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly ($78.9 million as reflected in the table). The Committee was informed that the related costs are now estimated at $57.5 million. The reduction of $21.4 million is attributable mostly to the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH). The Committee notes that these reductions will not have an impact on the level of the budget outline since provision for UNOMSA and MICIVIH has not been included in the outline (see A/49/310, para. 6).

5. In paragraph 7 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that net additional requirements of $6.0 million are foreseen, which relate to a number of activities of the Organization, including backstopping of peace-keeping operations. The Advisory Committee was informed that additional requirements related to backstopping of peace-keeping operations are estimated at $5 million. The Committee inquired as to the rationale for including a provision for growth in the regular budget resources programmed for backstopping of peace-keeping operations. The Committee was informed that, in his report on the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/49/717), the Secretary-General had attempted to address the issue of the involvement of the regular budget in support of peace-keeping activities; more specifically, in paragraphs 30 and 31 thereof the Secretary-General sets forth the requirements of the Organization in order to have a basic and permanent capability to address peace-keeping issues and indicates that additional requirements will be proposed in the context of his budget proposal for 1996-1997. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its view reflected in paragraph 5 of its report (A/49/778), i.e., that "the analysis of the criteria for deciding on how support activities are to be financed should be considered thoroughly in all its aspects, including various options to be considered". The Committee intends to consider the question of backstopping of peace-keeping operations during its February 1995 session. The Secretary-General, when preparing his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, should base his request on such decisions as the General Assembly takes on the question of criteria for sharing the costs of backstopping peace-keeping operations.

6. The Advisory Committee was informed that for the purpose of estimating the budget outline, the vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category was calculated at 6.0 per cent and for posts in the General Service category at 0.8 per cent. However, more recent information provided indicates the actual vacancy rate as at 1 December 1994 for posts in these two categories at 6.3 and 1.5 respectively. The Committee intends to pay particular attention to the vacancy rate when it examines the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997.

7. As indicated in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/310), the preliminary estimates do not contain provision for inflation or for anticipated effects resulting from currency fluctuation in 1996-1997. Following the past practice, however, it is necessary to take into account updated forecasts for inflation for the next biennium and the latest available rates of exchange. According to information provided by the Secretary-General,

adjustment to revised 1994-1995 rates would require a reduction of $25.6 million. However, the subsequent adjustment to 1996-1997 rates would require an additional $201.7 million.

8. Taking into account the above, the total preliminary estimate at 1996-1997 rates recommended by the Advisory Committee amounts to $2,750.1 million, as follows:

		Millions of United States dollars
1.	Secretary-General's preliminary estimate at initial 1994-1995 rates	2 580.2
2.	Projected implications of General Assembly decisions at the forty-ninth session	57.5
3.	Recosting at revised 1994-1995 rates (rates assumed in the first performance report)	(25.6)
	Subtotal: projected revised appropriations 1994-1995	2 612.1
4.	Provisions not required in 1996-1997	(69.7)
5.	Additional 1996-1997 requirements	6.0
6.	Recosting at 1996-1997 rates	201.7
	Total: preliminary estimates at 1996-1997 rates	2 750.1

9. The size of the contingency fund is discussed in paragraph 14 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/310). As stated therein, the size of the contingency fund, initially set at 0.75 per cent of the overall level of resources, has so far proved to be adequate to accommodated additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. The Secretary-General therefore recommends that the level of the fund be maintained at 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimates for the biennium 1996-1997. The Advisory Committee supports the Secretary-General's proposal and recommends that the contingency fund be set at $20.6 million.

10. The Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, information on the nature of expenses charged to the contingency fund so far, in order to enable the Committee to review procedures for the use, operation and level of the fund.

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NATIONS

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20 December 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 105

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Corrigendum

Paragraph 8, subparagraph 1, line 1

For Secretary-General's preliminary estimate read Initial 1994-1995 appropriations

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 100 (c) and 148

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

Letter dated 19 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions from my Government I have the honour to submit the following elements concerning the positions expressed by the Government of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" in a letter dated 6 December 1994 (A/C.3/49/29 of 9 December 1994) from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) addressed to you.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) claims that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved in the armed conflict with any of its neighbours, ..." Ironically, this unbelievable claim was published on the same day that the General Assembly passed resolution 49/43 by a vote of 142 to none, with 18 abstentions that concluded that the activities by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) "aimed at achieving the integration of the occupied territories of Croatia into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately", and that requested the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) "to cease immediately any military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia".

I should also like to point out that the Security Council on numerous occasions recognized the military involvement of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" in Croatia by, inter alia, linking the sanctions regime imposed against the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to the situation in the areas under Serb control in Croatia.

Furthermore, the claim that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" is not involved in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is unfounded. I should like to point out that Yugoslavia was barred from participating in the work of the General Assembly precisely for its military involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Also, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia border monitoring mission pursuant to resolution 943 (1994) was established for the very reason that Serbia and Montenegro were involved in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite this, the border monitoring mission confirmed in its 3 November report (S/1994/1246) that unusually large quantities of fuel are regularly transported from the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" into the occupied territories of Croatia. This fuel is then used by the local Croatian Serb paramilitary units and the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in their joint offensive against Bihac, a Security Council-declared safe area in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This element is just one of many of similar nature and intent.

In addition, the Government of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", by stating that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... does not interfere in the relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serb Krajina", clearly demonstrates that it attempts to give international legitimacy to the self-proclaimed "Republic of Serb Krajina" and, therefore, is blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of the Republic of Croatia. This statement, especially when taken in the context of the overall letter, puts into question the declared intent of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to recognize the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. It is shocking and totally unacceptable that the authorities of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" use the issue of human rights in order to rationalize the attempt to dismember a United Nations Member State by recognizing an entity that is not only unrecognized by the international community but whose recognition would mean accepting armed aggression and ethnic cleansing.

The above-mentioned statement is contrary to accepted norms of international behaviour and we call upon the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to refrain from making such statements in the future.

Of particular repugnance is the statement in the letter that "very often Serb children have been converted to the Catholic faith" in the Republic of Croatia, implying that there is forced conversion of Serbs to Roman Catholicism and that this is being tolerated by the Government of the Republic of Croatia. I wish to condemn this statement in the strongest possible terms. This statement is not only a total fabrication but also represents an attempt by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to stir up religious hatred and intolerance.

It is unfortunate that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" is allowed de facto participation in the work of the General Assembly, although it is not a Member State of the United Nations and despite it being prohibited from doing so by General Assembly resolution 47/1, in order to make claims that are contrary to international law and accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour and which serve to incite religious hatred and intolerance.

I would be grateful for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 100 (c) and 148.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 126

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (A/49/429 and Add.1 and 2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/766).

3. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 32nd and 35th meetings, on 14 and 20 December 1994. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 35).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/49/L.13

4. At the 35th meeting, on 20 December, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia" (A/C.5/49/L.13), which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/49/L.13 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Recalling Security Council resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, by which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of up to ten United Nations military observers for a period of three months and the incorporation of the advance team into a United Nations observer mission if such a mission was formally established by the Council,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Observer Mission, the most recent of which was resolution 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994,

Recalling further its decisions 48/475 A of 23 December 1993 and 48/475 B of 5 April 1994 and resolution 48/256 of 26 May 1994 on the financing of the Observer Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observer Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observer Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

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1/ A/49/429 and Add.1 and 2.

2/ A/49/766.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia as at 20 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 382,217 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

3. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission promptly and in full;

4. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 2/

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observer Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia a total amount of 8,847,700 United States dollars gross (8,547,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995, inclusive of the amount of 1,336,800 dollars gross (1,252,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 48/256 for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 to 21 July 1994, the amount of 1,265,000 dollars gross (1,264,500 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the period from 1 to 21 July 1994 and 6,245,900 gross (6,030,500 net) from the amount of 10 million dollars gross (9,767,800 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/229 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the period from 22 July to 6 December 1994;

7. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 1,336,800 dollars gross (1,252,000 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/256, to apportion the additional amount of 7,510,900 United States dollars gross (7,295,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of

23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994 3/ to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 7,015,257 dollars gross (6,813,604 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995 4/ to be applied against the balance, that is, 495,643 dollars gross (481,396 dollars net), for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995 inclusive;

8. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 215,900 dollars approved for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 inclusive, 201,653 dollars being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 14,247 dollars, approved for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995;

9. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 1,142,200 dollars (gross and net) in respect of the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 March 1994;

10. Decides also, with regard to the period beyond 13 January 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a six-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed 1,720,034 dollars gross (1,617,034 dollars net) in connection with the operation of the Observer Mission, to be assessed in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1995;

11. Invites voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia".

3/ See resolutions 46/221 A and 48/223 A and decision 47/456.

4/ See resolution 49/___.

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In response to the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1994 (S/1994/1389) pursuant to Security Council resolution 959 (1994), we would make the following response. Our observations and comments will not address all the various assertions of fact and conclusions contained therein; rather, we will be concise, limiting ourselves to only a few critical observations in favour of maximizing the possibility of constructive conclusions.

Critical observations

First, the report (S/1994/1389), in most key aspects follows the rationale of the Secretary-General's previous reports of 9 and 19 May 1994 (S/1994/555 and S/1994/600), generally addressing the same subject. We believe that our responses of 16 and 25 May 1994 (S/1994/575 and S/1994/615) are still relevant to the discussion and we strongly encourage serious review of these documents.

Second, we believe that, in order to ascertain responsibility for the current situation, it is essential and, after all, just to examine the accountability of the "parties" and the decision makers within and outside the United Nations system.

Third, the steady erosion in the effectiveness of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should not be casually blamed on the mandate without undertaking a more thorough analysis of political factors and decision makers lacking the will to execute the mandate, and in some instances, persistently seeking to neutralize such mandate and the forces responsible for implementing it.

Fourth, the report too casually ignores the historical accountability and the legal responsibility of the "parties". With respect to the former point, the so-called Bosnian Serbs have a heavy burden that certainly cannot be ignored in terms of a long pattern of human rights abuses, systematic intimidation of and interference with United Nations-mandated operations and, lastly, the rejection of the Contact Group peace plan. On the other hand, the responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to its territorial integrity, sovereignty and population cannot be diluted. The Government has acted in a most responsible manner, especially in view of the circumstances, towards its population, its legal status and, most indicatively, the United Nations-mandated international factors who have come to our Republic to provide assistance. It does not serve our deliberations or justice to overlook these historical and legal distinctions.

Options for review

We believe that the report comes to one erroneous conclusion contrary to the facts as reported on by numerous international authorities, including the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki. The Secretary-General's report seems to adopt the rhetoric of those who assert that the presence of government military forces and facilities is the prompt, the "provocation" for the Serbian attacks on the safe areas and their civilian population. Although we do take issue with the factual basis behind this assertion as well as its appropriateness in view of the legal responsibilities of our Government to defend our Republic and population, we will only focus our analysis on the inherent assumption that the safe areas and their inhabitants are only the incidental targets of these Serbian attacks.

To quote the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 6 November 1992, "Ethnic cleansing does not appear to be the consequences of the war, but rather its goal" (A/47/635-S/24766, annex, para. 6). The worst civilian casualties, the targeting of innocent women, men and children and ethnic cleansing were initiated in areas where there were no government military forces or facilities and no military confrontations (such as in the towns of Banja Luka, Prijedor and Bijeljina). To paraphrase the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 17 November 1992 (A/47/666-S/24809, annex), the reason for the greater prevalence of ethnic cleansing in Serb-held areas was the lack of weapons and other resources on the part of the Government to defend the targeted civilians. Clearly, government forces are the defence and deterrent against ethnic cleansing.

Consequently, several preliminary conclusions must be drawn here as the basis for our further consideration:

1. Demilitarization of the safe areas (of government forces) as a stand-alone measure could actually have the counter-productive impact of exposing the safe areas and their population to greater danger;

2. The refortification of the safe areas concept must be primarily based on the strengthening of the will and capacity, including of UNPROFOR and NATO, to defend and deter attacks on the safe areas;

3. The Secretary-General's report must be supplemented to overcome the basic contradiction of, on the one hand, promoting the withdrawal of Bosnian Government forces while, on the other hand, rejecting the idea that United Nations-mandated forces have in turn to assume the full responsibility for the security of the civilian population;

4. The United Nations-mandated forces cannot assert deterrence of attacks against civilians while rejecting the responsibility to defend or even deter attacks against the territory of the safe areas on which the civilians live;

5. Regardless of the Secretary-General's view as to whether United Nations-mandated forces should defend the territory of the safe areas as part of deterring attacks on the civilians therein, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot abrogate its responsibility to defend the territorial integrity of the Republic;

6. Demilitarization, therefore, could only be an effective mechanism where: UNPROFOR and NATO assume full responsibility for the population and territory of the safe areas; the act of demilitarization serves as a further deterrent by significantly raising the symbolic and practical consequences of attacking the safe area by removing any real or fabricated pretexts for the attack; this is specifically agreed to and is consistent with the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; other practical measures are implemented to improve the situation of the civilian population and UNPROFOR forces therein;

7. Practical measures that should be implemented include but are not limited to: (a) enlargement of the safe area as may be necessary to promote security and normalcy and deflect intimidation (and to be consistent with the Contact Group map); (b) establishment of "buffer zones" and demilitarization of surrounding Serbian occupied areas; (c) upgrading of mechanisms and commitment to humanitarian assistance delivery; and (d) exhibiting the will and capacity to confront any attack upon, encroachment upon and abridgement of this "United Nations-controlled safe area".

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has agreed that the city of Sarajevo (the 10 <u>opstinas</u> - undivided and open) and Srebrenica could be appropriate for consideration as demilitarized "United Nations-controlled safe areas", with potentially other areas to be subsequently reviewed depending on the lessons learned and particular circumstances. We are prepared to engage in a further, more detailed discussion with the proper United Nations authorities, including the Security Council and the Secretariat, about how next to proceed. Several obstacles must be resolved, including the most determinative factor: Are the United Nations, UNPROFOR and NATO prepared to assume full responsibility for the security of the territory and population of the safe areas, and, if so, is there truly a will to live up to such a commitment?

Unfortunately, the previous responses of UNPROFOR and of NATO to attacks upon the safe areas do not engender confidence. Moreover, the Secretary-General's report does not exhibit the necessary will or confidence to assume the responsibility. Finally, while the deliberations are now being pursued within

the Security Council, another key meeting has been under way in The Hague between troop contributors, NATO and UNPROFOR. Preliminary indications are that those very Member States and factors that are promoting demilitarization are also blocking consensus on a more muscular UNPROFOR and a more active and resolute NATO. This is a contradiction that undermines any real potential for progress on the concept of demilitarization specifically and a more effective UNPROFOR and NATO in general. Those who are responsible for this contradiction deserve to have their motives publicly questioned, and they owe our Republic and people, as well as the international community, an honest explanation.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative